

Cameron Weakening.

There appears to be a general belief in Pennsylvania that CAMERON has seen the handwriting upon the wall and understands its meaning; that he desires to effect a compromise, and that the Independents are watching his movements with fixed gaze and untiring vigilance.

We confess that we do not see how it is possible for any compromise to be made which would be acceptable to both CAMERON and the Independents. These already declare that if CAMERON should propose to withdraw all the names on his ticket except that of General BEAVER, his candidate for Governor, and substitute the candidates of the Independents, they would not accept the proposition. In other words, they will not have a ticket dictated to the Republican party by the CAMERON-father and son. With such a spirit animating the Independents—who claim to be the real Republican party of Pennsylvania as contradistinguished from the faction bossed by the CAMERONS—there does not appear to us to be much hope, or rather from our point of view fear, that a compromise will be agreed upon between the warring factions. We suppose that if all the candidates of both factions were to be withdrawn, and a new State convention called, its members to be chosen in the manner prescribed in the rules adopted by the Harrisburg Convention that nominated General BEAVER, the Independents would be compelled to come to terms. Nothing less will satisfy them or induce the voters to force them to compromise. But can CAMERON afford to consent to such a compromise? We think not. There would be nothing left of his faction or his dictatorship. He would have no future as a United States senator, his only qualification as such being his ability to control the patronage of the Federal Government, and thus to keep his followers in obedient mood. He can hardly make a motion to adjourn without being overpowered by the consciousness that he is not a peer of MORRIS, HOAR, EDMUNDS, BECK, BROWN, GARDNER, &c. In the Senate, in a word, he is helpless. His importance has been due to his skill in dispensing patronage. If he shall be dismissed, and his place filled by a statesman, as a result of the late movement in Pennsylvania, the Independents will have deserved well of their countrymen.

The Death-Rate.

Unexpected facts often come to light in the last place where one would expect to find them—namely, in the Congressional Record. In a speech on the subject of the admission of Washington Territory into the Union as a State, delivered in Congress recently by the Hon. THOMAS H. BREXTON, of that Territory, we find a table giving the death-rate per thousand in each of the United States as well as in the country at large, and also the death-rate per thousand in many European countries. Of course, Washington Territory has a low death-rate, or this table would not have appeared in Mr. BREXTON'S speech. It is 10.05. The average in the whole United States is 15.09. The death-rate in Virginia is 16.32. In West Virginia it is 11.99. In Florida, 11.72. In Minnesota, 11.57. In Oregon, 10.67. In Mississippi, 12.89. Who would have supposed Mississippi and Florida to be more healthful than Virginia? But the reader may prefer to see the entire table. Here it is:

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND IN THE UNITED STATES, THE SEVERAL STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Total of States	15.09	New Mexico	20.37
Alabama	14.20	New York	12.38
Arkansas	13.49	North Carolina	16.33
California	13.34	Ohio	13.32
Colorado	13.11	Oregon	10.67
Connecticut	12.97	Pennsylvania	15.50
Delaware	15.09	Rhode Island	17.50
Florida	11.99	South Carolina	18.51
Georgia	12.97	Tennessee	16.50
Illinois	14.63	Texas	12.54
Indiana	14.67	Vermont	12.54
Iowa	11.93	Virginia	16.32
Kansas	15.22	West Virginia	11.99
Kentucky	14.99	Wisconsin	12.17
Louisiana	15.44	District of Columbia	23.60
Maine	12.97	England	16.50
Maryland	14.67	Denmark	19.92
Massachusetts	12.97	Sweden	19.36
Michigan	14.67	Switzerland	14.67
Minnesota	11.57	Hungary	45.00
Mississippi	12.89	Germany	27.24
Missouri	14.67	France	26.45
Montana	13.11	Netherlands	23.87
Nebraska	14.67	Norway	23.87
Nevada	16.32	Spain	29.72
New Hampshire	16.32	Italy	29.72
New Jersey	16.32	Spain	29.72
New Mexico	20.37	Spain	29.72
New York	12.38	Spain	29.72
North Carolina	16.33	Spain	29.72
Ohio	13.32	Spain	29.72
Oregon	10.67	Spain	29.72
Pennsylvania	15.50	Spain	29.72
Rhode Island	17.50	Spain	29.72
South Carolina	18.51	Spain	29.72
Tennessee	16.50	Spain	29.72
Texas	12.54	Spain	29.72
Vermont	12.54	Spain	29.72
Virginia	16.32	Spain	29.72
Washington Territory	10.05	Spain	29.72
West Virginia	11.99	Spain	29.72
Wisconsin	12.17	Spain	29.72
Wyoming	12.17	Spain	29.72

It is worth studying.

THE COTTON CROP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—As a matter of interest to not a few of our people we reproduce the following from a letter to one of our manufacturers here from one of the best posted men in North Carolina. It is dated Raleigh, 1st instant: "Reports from cotton grower better and better each day of this hot weather. I have been travelling in the eastern part of the State, and find the crop to stand about thus: The cotton on lands containing considerable clay is so backward that the farmers are very much discouraged. On sandy lands the cotton is fairly well advanced, and promises very well. This weather is beginning to bring out the clay-land cotton, and I hope with a fair season from now on and with a late fall, that we will gather a fine crop. Two weeks ago we had very gloomy reports, but the farmers agree now that they were croaking."

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains: 1. Plant Cells and Their Contents, by Professor MCBRIDE. 2. The Nature of Porcelain and the Art of Its Production, by M. CHENEY LATHR. 3. The Physiology of Exercise, HERBULET DU BOIS-REMY. 4. "A Curious Burmese Trick," 5. The "Problems of Property," 6. The Ethics of Vivisection. 7. Borax in America. 8. On Protoplasm—Huxley's Physical Basis of Life—its Constitution, Nature, and Processes. 9. The Mechanics of Intermittent Springs, illustrated. 10. A Premature Discussion. 11. "The Relation of Music to Mental Progress." 12. The Development of Cities, by M. BECHTOLD. Dr. DOLLINGER'S valuable article on the Jews in Europe is completed; the portrait and biographical sketch are of Professor S. S. HALDEMAN, naturalist, ethnologist, and philologist. The editor announces the cessation of the publication of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S Descriptive Zoology. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. \$5 per year.

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Popular Education.

Hon. W. FORCHER MILES, president of the South Carolina College, is well known throughout the country. Virginia has the honor of entertaining him during his several years of recent residence in this State. He seems to have withdrawn altogether from the political world. We have heretofore had occasion to notice several of his published addresses. We have one of them now before us. Its title is, "Universal Education; How to Purify the Ballot-Box." Some of his suggestions ought to find a lodgement in the breasts of the statesmen of this country who are now in active political life. We will give a few extracts: "How can the plainest citizen, the most (so-called) practical man fail to see, that to make a people prosperous their intellect must be developed and educated?"

How indeed? And how can all be educated unless the State itself provides the means? Again: "The whole civilized world is waking up to the realization of the truth of Burke's great aphorism, that 'education is the cheap device of a nation.' And notably in our country has a prodigious impetus been given, in recent years, to the education of the whole people. And logically so. We may say *ex necessitate rei*. What can a universal system of political fabric, how essential is it that that foundation should be sound and capable of bearing the weight which it has to sustain. If every man is to vote he ought to be able to cast his vote intelligently. His vote is not a mere personal possession, but a grave trust, committed to him by his fellow-citizens, to be exercised for the public good."

Again: "So long as every male adult has a right to vote there is the greater necessity, for the sake of the common weal, that he should have that amount of intelligence requisite for his proper exercise, and which some degree of education can alone give."

"Is not a general and thorough system of education the best means of insuring the security and stability of political institutions, the development of the resources of the State, and the consequent increase of its wealth and prosperity, and at the same time the elevation to a higher plane, intellectually and morally, of the whole people?"

President MILES quotes MACATLAY as follows:

"Whether a man is well supplied with sugar is a matter that concerns himself alone. Whether he is well supplied with instruction is a matter which concerns his neighbors and the State. If he cannot afford to pay for sugar, he must go without sugar. But it is by no means fit that, because he cannot afford to pay for education, he should go without education. The rich and their instructors there may, as Adam Smith says, be free trade. The supply of music-masters and Italian masters may be left to adjust itself to the demand. But what is to become of the millions who are poor? To procure without assistance the services of a decent schoolmaster?"

These extracts we commend to our friends of the Democratic party of Virginia. The public schools of Virginia, as they grow more and more popular year by year, ought also to be constantly improved, or rather they should be so improved in number as that every child who desires to enter them may be enabled to do so. To be an enemy of popular education is to be one living in the past. The charge is often made that too many of the Democrats of Virginia are "down among these dead men." We trust that the charge is not true. But true or false so far as a few members of the party are concerned, it must not be allowed to be true of anybody whom the Democratic party shall put forward for any office.

CONVENTION.

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Draw-Poker Stands His Head and Raises the Blood on "Old Sledge."

HALIFAX COUNTY, VA., July 1, 1882.

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Popular Education.

Hon. W. FORCHER MILES, president of the South Carolina College, is well known throughout the country. Virginia has the honor of entertaining him during his several years of recent residence in this State. He seems to have withdrawn altogether from the political world. We have heretofore had occasion to notice several of his published addresses. We have one of them now before us. Its title is, "Universal Education; How to Purify the Ballot-Box." Some of his suggestions ought to find a lodgement in the breasts of the statesmen of this country who are now in active political life. We will give a few extracts: "How can the plainest citizen, the most (so-called) practical man fail to see, that to make a people prosperous their intellect must be developed and educated?"

How indeed? And how can all be educated unless the State itself provides the means? Again: "The whole civilized world is waking up to the realization of the truth of Burke's great aphorism, that 'education is the cheap device of a nation.' And notably in our country has a prodigious impetus been given, in recent years, to the education of the whole people. And logically so. We may say *ex necessitate rei*. What can a universal system of political fabric, how essential is it that that foundation should be sound and capable of bearing the weight which it has to sustain. If every man is to vote he ought to be able to cast his vote intelligently. His vote is not a mere personal possession, but a grave trust, committed to him by his fellow-citizens, to be exercised for the public good."

Again: "So long as every male adult has a right to vote there is the greater necessity, for the sake of the common weal, that he should have that amount of intelligence requisite for his proper exercise, and which some degree of education can alone give."

"Is not a general and thorough system of education the best means of insuring the security and stability of political institutions, the development of the resources of the State, and the consequent increase of its wealth and prosperity, and at the same time the elevation to a higher plane, intellectually and morally, of the whole people?"

President MILES quotes MACATLAY as follows:

"Whether a man is well supplied with sugar is a matter that concerns himself alone. Whether he is well supplied with instruction is a matter which concerns his neighbors and the State. If he cannot afford to pay for sugar, he must go without sugar. But it is by no means fit that, because he cannot afford to pay for education, he should go without education. The rich and their instructors there may, as Adam Smith says, be free trade. The